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Moon on March 14 and April 10; both conjunctives occur during the evening in the United States.

Uranus passed conjunction with the Sun on February 28 and became a morning star, but remains too near the Sun for naked eye view. By the end of April it rises a little before 3 A. M. During the two months it moves about 3° eastward in the constellation *Aquarius*.

Neptune passed opposition with the Sun in early February and remains above the horizon the greater part of the night. It is in the eastern part of the constellation *Cancer* and moves westward about 1° up to April 24, and then resumes its eastward motion.

NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES

THE MOTION IN SOME A DOUBLE STARS

Seventh Note

The chief item on my observing program during the year 1921, as in the five preceding years, was the remeasurement of the A double stars. The observing conditions were good, especially during the summer and autumn months, but it was not possible to complete the program because so many of the stars on the list cross the meridian during the winter months. There are 102 of the 3000 published pairs for which no measures have been made at a second epoch; as many more, remeasured on one or more nights, are kept on the program for additional measures. Some of the pairs in this latter group are extremely close and very hard to measure.

In my earlier notes I have listed a number of the more rapidly moving pairs. The following table gives additional examples. The first star on the list, A 948, is entered as typical of many that have shown angular motion of approximately one degree a year without sensible change in the apparent separation of the components.

STAR	EPOCH	$\Delta \phi$	ρ DISC.	$\Delta \rho$	MAGS.
	^y	^o	["]	["]	
A 948	15.8	+ 15.1	0.26	+ 0.01	8.7-10.2
A 1034	16.1	- 34.0	0.32	- 0.04	8.2- 8.7
A 1102	15.9	- 35.7	0.26	$\mp$ 0.00	8.3- 8.4
A 1303	15.1	- 30.3	0.17	+ 0.11	8.2- 8.7
A 1315	15.0	+ 22.6	0.28	+ 0.02	9.5- 9.7
A 1518	13.9	+ 13.8	3.40	+ 1.22	8.3-13.5
A 1584	14.2	+ 65.8	0.28	+ 0.02	8.1- 8.1
A 1910	12.7	- 40.4	0.15	$\mp$ 0.00	7.1- 7.1
A 1984	11.9	- 31.4	0.30	- 0.02	9.0- 9.5
A 2163	10.9	+ 23.7	0.29	- 0.03	9.7- 9.7
A 2167	10.8	- 49.7	0.21	- 0.02	9.1- 9.1
A 2414	10.9	+ 36.3	0.16	+ 0.13	10.0-10.0
A 2552	7.9	- 26.4	0.26	- 0.01	8.5- 8.5
A 2579	9.0	- 25.8	0.22	+ 0.04	8.6- 8.7
A 2657	7.8	+ 32.5	0.16	+ 0.01	8.9- 8.9
A 2696	7.8	- 52.9	0.20	+ 0.04	8.8- 9.3
A 2700	7.9	- 51.9	0.21	+ 0.02	9.3- 9.3
A 2703	6.7	- 18.1	0.20	$\mp$ 0.00	8.5- 9.2
A 2711	7.1	- 16.5	0.19	- 0.01	9.2- 9.2
A 2757	6.8	- 15.3	0.30	$\mp$ 0.00	9.0-10.0
A 2801	6.9	+ 19.1	0.19	$\mp$ 0.00	8.0- 8.0
A 2855	6.5	- 21.9	0.32	+ 0.04	9.0- 9.0
A 2889	6.5	- 14.8	0.24	- 0.02	8.3- 8.8
A 2909	3.7	+ 36.1	0.13	$\mp$ 0.00	7.3- 7.3

The last pair in the table, A 2909, is apparently in very rapid angular motion, and it is probable that the revolution period is short. The change in A 1518 may be due to the proper motion of the brighter star. It will be noted that, with this one exception, all of the pairs in the table are very close, the measured distance at either epoch exceeding 0".30 in but two instances, A 1034 and A 2855.

ROBERT G. AITKEN.

January 3, 1922.

SUSPECTED NOVA NEAR H I 53 PEGASI

In the *Comptes Rendus Paris Acad.*, 173, 1072, 1921, Mrs. Isaac Roberts calls attention to a star near the spiral nebula H I 53 *Pegasi*, N. G. C. 7331, which is shown on plate 67 in *Publ. Lick Obs.*, 8, 1908, but not found on four negatives of the same nebula obtained by Dr. Isaac Roberts. An examination of the Crossley plates shows that the image mentioned by Dr. Roberts is not that of a real star, but is a defect on the photographic plate. Two other Crossley plates of the same region show no object in the place where the star-like image occurs on the first plate.

KNUT LUNDMARK.

December 18, 1921.